

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANNUAL REPORT FY 1989

Sections 1 through 49 of Chapter 129, and certain sections of Chapter 128 of the Massachusetts General Laws provide the jurisdiction under which the Division of Animal Health, Department of Food and Agriculture, operates. Using a series of vaccinations, serological and environmental tests, sale, barn and auction surveillance and other diagnostic procedures, the division goal is the prevention, control and/or eradication of an ever-increasing number of domestic animal diseases. Although Massachusetts has lost a number of farming operations within the past several years, livestock production goes on, on fairly well-stabilized numbers of farms. Some 120,000 cattle, including both dairy and beef breeds, well over 50,000 swine, some 35,000 horses and ponies, 25,000 sheep and goats, and well over a million hens and turkeys comprise a healthy livestock industry. Within the past decade, the dollar valuation of this animal population has risen rapidly. Cow-prices are higher than ever, as are those for all other livestock species. Purebred animals are in the ascendency as farmers seek to make improved use of their land and their labor. The average milk-production, in dairy herds, has increased almost twenty-per-cent over the past decade, as has the return in other areas. New England land is valued highly, and the growing and grazing season is short. Current labor costs, as well as various marketing and residue-avoidance strictures pressure the farmer into selling his land for development. Almost the only areas left to him for a profit margin is disease prevention and control. Within the decade, Massachusetts has attained "FREE" status in Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, and Pullorum-Typhoid. Free status not only increases the value of our livestock for export, but removes the direct expense of many tests.

Once a state or area becomes disease-free, there is always the temptation to rest upon those laurels. Past experience, many of them, point up the error of this thinking. The northeast was free of bovine brucellosis many years-ago - and gave up vaccinating and testing. The disease reappeared in the 60's and cost the farmers of Massachusetts many millions of dollars - and thousands of cows - to eradicate once again. The price of disease freedom is unremitting vigilance - on the part of Veterinarians, farmers, dealers, breeders and every regulatory agency there is - state and federal.

Budgetting problems in the Division of Animal Health began at the end of fy 1986 - with two empty field positions and two fewer state cars than necessary. The problem has exacerbated; at the end of fy 1988 the number of empty and/or lost positions rose, as did the state car shortage. By the end of fy 1989 the situation had worsened. For an entire year, both the Worcester County State Veterinarian slot and that of Supervisor of Riding Academies went unfilled, as did two poultry products inspector

positions and one in the office staff. Car shortages continued. One Animal Inspector has been without a state car for almost two full years. Adjusting such losses from the \$.22 private mileage account is not feasible, nor does it allow us to make the most cost-effective uses of field personnel.

The basic duties of the people who are employed in the Division of Animal Health are mandated by law. These services are also within the expectations of the livestock industry of Massachusetts. Regrettably, the longer disease prevention is neglected, the more certain is its return to the flocks and herds in Massachusetts.

At the end of fy 1989, out of an appropriation of \$705,386, an amount totalling \$89,766.63 was reverted to the General Fund - leaving us an operating budget of \$615,619. This resulted in the five unfilled positions, listed above, four of which were professional field people. Substantial work-load cuts have necessarily occurred. Every effort has been made to prioritize these for the benefit of the livestock owner and breeder. Inevitably, disease risks will also occur. Amounts appropriated, and reverted, by subsidiary, will be noted on page 9. Subsidiary 01 represents salaries. Subsidiary 03 is paid contractually to accredited Veterinarians for tuberculosis and brucellosis programs. Remaining subsidiaries represent support costs - office expenses and supplies, telephones, postage, printing, ear tags, certain antigens and testing materials and auto-leasing. Each disease program includes statistics, which follow this narrative.

The Tuberculosis Program: Massachusetts cattle are tested at state expense on a full-herd basis, once in three years. Each test requires two stops, one to inject and a second to read, and each is essentially an allergic-reaction test, similar to the one used for people. Maintaining the state's "Accredited Free" status requires that more than 90% of its cows be on a satisfactory surveillance program, including regular carcass-inspection for TB lesions at all slaughterplants. Although a few animals react to the Tuberculin test, and must be re-tested against the avian type, only one cow failed to be cleared, on the comparative-cervical test during fy 1989. This animal cultured negative at slaughter and a federal indemnity payment was made. Although human tuberculosis cases continue to be found, all are either inner-city or of foreign derivation. No cases traceable to milk have been found in the entire country, for close to a decade.

The Brucellosis Program in Cattle: The end of fy 1989 marks the 74th month that Massachusetts has been rated "FREE" of bovine brucellosis. This rating is shared by 29 other states. The country as a whole has made dramatic progress in the elimination of this disease. Only one state now has a "C" area and there are now less than 2,400 known-infected herds in the country. Almost all of these are in the southern and western,

essentially beef producing, states. The accelerated eradication federal program is now in its second year and appears successful. The country as a whole is nearer brucellosis eradication than it ever has been. Country-wide, industry cooperation has been prominent.

In Massachusetts at this time the Brucellois Ring Test (BRT) is our primary surveillance procedure. With USDA-APHIS help, quarterly milk pick-ups are made and the test itself conducted at the Paige Laboratory on the University of Massachusetts' Amherst campus. With partial financial aid from the Division of Animal Health, Veterinary Services at Paige Laboratory has been able to computerize this Program, providing a far more efficient check-back on producing herds. Positive BRT tests provide for tracebacks and, full herd blood tests. Almost all reveal vaccination - titered animals, most of which clear as their lactation period proceeds.

Calfhood vaccination (all female calves between the ages of four and eight months) continues to be available, by law, at state-paid expense. Re-testing of all imported cattle is also a surveillance procedure as is the requirement that all breeding cattle (except for young vaccinated heifers) come in on a negative blood test. Since Massachusetts is a heavy importing state, this precaution remains necessary as long as brucellosis is endemic in any part of the country. Today animals often travel thousands of miles, between birth and raising and breeding, and slaughter. As long as indemnities cannot be paid, risks of disease importation cannot be taken.

Swine Brucellosis: At the end of fy 1989, there had not been any known infected swine herds in Massachusetts. Application was made for Validated Status in Swine Brucellosis and a reply is expected before the end of the federal fiscal year in September. With current personnel losses, especially for the Veterinary Health Officer position in heavily-animal populated Worcester County, it is certain that the state cannot maintain Validation Status via whole-herd testing alone. Our request for status is based on a combination of first-point testing, slaughter plant testing and traceback and a percentage of whole herd tests. It is expected to receive federal acceptance. In the event that Validation Status is attained, as of July 1, 1989, it will mark the successful end of a very long effort - by the division, by its federal counterpart and by the state's swine breeders.

Other Swine Diseases: The concern of swine breeders over unnecessary losses, and large number of industry meetings, country-wide, in the mid-eighties resulted in federal support for a program to eliminate Swine Pseudorabies Virus (PRV) from the country's pork-producing states. This program has very limited federal monetary support, but does have the entire industry behind it. Massachusetts, in fy 1988 joined other states in the northeast in a serology survey of its swine

breeding herds. Eleven herds were found to have one or more sero-positive animals. Five herds were cleaned up almost immediately with four of the remaining six reaching clean status in fy 1989. One of these was heavily infected and was also incurring heavy losses. This herd was tested-free near the end of fy 1989, and remains under strict surveillance. The Division and the hard-working owner, deserve praise for progress with this herd. One other very large herd is expected to be under plan by very early fy 1990. Massachusetts is fortunate that its swine herds are widely separate, with no apparent cross-infection occurring. The state should be eligible for "PRV-FREE" status at or near the end of fy 1990.

Serious threats always exist with other notorious swine diseases. Among them: African Swine Disease, Hog Cholera and Foot and Mouth Disease. All of these are endemic in Europe or closer - and international travel is now almost totally free of surveillance. The Division of Animal Health annually takes part in READEO (Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization) exercises which are part of state-federal emergency planning in the event of an exotic disease outbreak.

Pet Shop Licensing: State licensing of Pet Shops (293 in fy 1989) is designed to provide the animal sold with proper care, and a purchasing public with a more reasonable sale contract. A requirement that puppies and kittens be no less than 8 weeks of age when sold, and be provided with regular Veterinary inspection does help, but it should not be forgotten, by the buyer, that these are baby animals, already heavily traumatized by weaning and shipment. The new sale regulations have helped materially in reducing the number of consumer complaints concerning these sales. The Division of Animal Health sought to inspect each licensed shop at least twice a year. A 95% completion of this program in fy 1988 was not repeated in fy 1989 because of heavy field staff reduction. A similar reduction in inspection reports received by the two humane agencies given the major inspecting work-load in this area makes it certain that, both in fy 1989 and certainly in fy 1990, Pet Shop inspections will not be adequate to protect the animals sold in such establishments. Although less than 20% of the licensed shops offer puppies for sale on a regular basis, other animals and birds are sold in large numbers. Pet animals provide companionship and a sense of responsibility for many people, young and old alike, but training in their care, as well as a basic understanding of their needs is taught in few schools, by few agencies.

Equine Programs: Although few licensing programs are financially profitable to the agency under whose laws they appear, the licensing of Horseback Riding Instructors, Riding Schools and Equine Dealers is one. Despite an income to the state of \$30,884.00 in fy 1989, the position of Inspector of Riding Academies has been unfilled for the entire fiscal year. These programs have had excellent industry support and fee

losses have not been great, but keeping these licenses available to the consuming public is beyond the technical capability of the clerical staff of the Division of Animal Health. No one, on that staff, has the specialized knowledge required to mandate this highly technical licensing situation. The Division of Animal Health strongly recommends that, if the above position cannot be filled very early in fy 1990, the applicable section of Chapter 128 and 129, covering licensure, be rescinded. It is remiss of any governing agency to require, by law, any licensing program that is not or cannot be applied with legal propriety. These licenses were devised to provide both animal and consumer protection and they have worked very well since the laws were passed in 1972 and later, but there is no provision, in the Division of Animal Health, to continue this licensing without filling the Supervisory position.

Equine Infectious Anemia: The past two-years have seen an increase in both the number of and severity of outbreaks of Swamp Fever, or Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) in the northeast. Large losses have occurred, and the disease itself has been manifest in the clinical stage, rather than in the inapparent carrier. No such outbreaks have occurred in Massachusetts, whose testing laws have been in effect since the early 1970's. More than 16,000 horses, and ponies are tested each year in this state, with an average of 8-10 positives. With the incidence of disease so low, it would be easy to become complacent and not value the test for its excellent protection against loss. A negative test should accompany the purchase of every horse or pony, and be subject to retest in 30 days. The prevalence of this disease in the deep South and Gulf states, together with the high prices any equine brings in New England has resulted in a lucrative market for illegally imported and untested animals. Don't support it.

Special Canine Programs: The licensing of Guard Dog businesses has been in effect for six years. Designed to provide humane care, training and handling for guard, sentry and "personal protection" dogs, these facilities are regularly inspected by certain humane agencies (MSPCA AND ARL-Boston) as well as field professionals in the Division of Animal Health. This inspection program will also cease at the end of 1989 because of staffing losses. Hearing Ear Dog training and sales kennels were placed under licensing requirement four years ago. The Division has never received permission to seek and hire an experienced supervisor for this program with the result that Rules and Regulations have not been promulgated, nor licensing provided. The only kennel currently on the Hearing Ear Dog Business list is operated in close association with MSPCA, under whom it would be inspected if licensed.

Rabies Control: Hospitals and Physicians are required by law to report to local health agencies all bite cases. These result in a ten-day (or longer) quarantine period for the biting animal, if its identity and location are known. Rabies in the

human is almost invariably fatal and the presence, between a vulnerable populace and rabies in wild animals of a vaccinated dog and cat population, is the only true protection against it. Testing of certain suspect animals is available from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (617-727-2686) as is information concerning HDC (Human Diploid Cell) Vaccines for persons who have been exposed to the disease or whose work or travel makes such protection important. (note: Prsons traveling in Africa and certain other areas are advised to consider this vaccination prior to departure.)

Poultry Program: Surveillance procedures against Avian Influenza continued through fy 1989. If no cases of this important poultry disease occur in the first half of fy 1990, the requirement for show-bird-testing will be rescinded as of January 1, 1990. This plan depends upon the agreement and participation of other states in the Northeast. The Division of Animal Health, and the entire poultry industry are grateful to the Poultry-show people for their cooperation and participation in the testing program. Successful eradication of Avian Influenza was possible because segments of the poultry industry cooperated, for a disease control program whose failure could mean the loss of the poultry world as we know it.

Egg producers, reeling under adverse publicity raised over the cholesterol content of eggs, received a second blow over the alleged presence of Salmonella enteriditis in table eggs. Responding, as always, to public inquiry, Massachusetts conducted a large number of table-egg tests in fy 1988, finding no positives among the state's many egg producing flocks. With little known concerning the transmission of this disease within the flock, and tests which are less than desirably sensitive or definitive, programs to eradicate this particular Salmonella-type have been slow to develop. Since large, nearby consuming states have indicated that they will adapt restrictive importing laws sometime in calendar 1990, many meetings have already been held to facilitate area cooperation in the eradication or control of this disease. It causes morbidity and perhaps mortality among many persons who are, by virtue of age, organ transplant, cancer therapy or specific disease status, immune-suppressed.

With the personnel shortage in the Poultry section, a considerable amount of store-egg inspection is no longer being done. Since the present poultry section, formerly a self-standing Division of twelve inspectors, a clerk and a Supervisor, is now a section of six (with two unfilled positions), it should be realized that very little inspection work can be done. Large sections of the state, notably the southeastern counties, have been totally uninspected for two or more years.

Shows, Fairs, Special Activities: Fy 1989 will be, because of a Divisional lack of both personnel and funding, the last year that livestock, at shows and fairs - were state-inspected. We

have been justifiably proud of our accomplishments in this regard, and of the complete cooperation we have always received from exhibitors and fair managers alike. A fair is often the only place an urban dweller can see a farm animal, the only contact he has with food animals. It has been our pride to see the best of the animals that are raised in Massachusetts shown and exhibited so very well.

Pulling Animals: As above, fy 1989 marked the end of our blood-testing (for forbidden drugs) of pulling animals at shows and fairs. Although tests have not indicated such abuse, the presence of Veterinary Animal Health Officers at these contests certainly had to have been a deterrent. Since such surveillance is still being carried out in neighboring states, it will be a sad commentary if Massachusetts becomes known as the one area state without adequate policing.

Sales/Auctions: Please see the statistics for our five regularly-scheduled sales on page 11. Massachusetts, thanks to its central location, an excellent interstate system and good stabling facilities, continues to maintain its number-one status, for livestock sales, in the Northeast. Specialized sales for purebred cattle, swine, sheep and horses make up an important section of our livestock economy. The "food animal" sales tax exemption applies.

Sheep & Goats: Sales of specialized cheeses made from both goat and sheep milk have been increasing, as have the herd numbers of both of these important small animals. The largest goat show in the northeast was held in Massachusetts - with entries close to the 300 mark.

Specialties: Inquiries for specialized animal products continue to increase. Interest in venison has prompted the importation of both sika and fallow deer. The number of llamas and other camelid herds has risen sharply, as has the breeding of donkeys, vicunas, exotic birds and large segments of marine agriculture, both scale-fish and shell fish. Changes in livestock agriculture have become the rule, rather than the exception. A consuming populace which can afford specialty-pricing, and one which is concerned with perceived levels of nutrition, cholesterol values and residue-freedom appears responsible.

Diagnostics: The lack of long-range planning in the area of animal disease diagnostics continues to provide the "unexploded bomb" of disease prevention. The Division of Animal Health funds a very small contract (\$24,000) with the Veterinary Sciences Department of Paige Laboratory on the University of Massachusetts Amherst Campus. This, together with another contract Veterinary Sciences has from USDA-APHIS for brucellosis and pseudorabies testing, comprises the only diagnostic capability available to the division. As an active disease/control/prevention measure, this is not enough. Instant diagnosis

is the first step toward both control and eradication, and emphasis must be on "instant." Animals move hundreds of miles in a day; disease travels with them, at the same rate. A good testing/surveillance/diagnostic laboratory is a must. Massachusetts is the only state with a measurable livestock economy without one.

Problems: The Division of Animal Health ends fy 1989 with a position shortage of five. When hiring freezes dictated these not be filled (four were empty for the entire fiscal year, the fifth was filled part-time, for less than the full year), there was a budget reversion of \$89,766.63 to the Commonwealth. The work loads for each program were prioritized. Fair inspections, Pet Shop inspections and Riding School inspections will cease. Guard Dog Business and Hearing Ear Dog businesses will not be inspected. Tuberculosis testing in Worcester County (our largest number of herds) is at 67% as of the beginning of fy 1989 - will be at 33% at its end. With zero testing in our largest county we cannot maintain "Accredited-Free" status in Bovine Tuberculosis. This will affect our purebred sales and exports as well as risk human disease. Our half of the Division's present personnel are at or close to retirement age. If these people leave, and the hiring freeze continues, the Division will effectively self-destruct. Dairy farming cannot survive without disease control and full implementation of all state and federal laws. And dairy farming remains the only, year-around, income-producing and viable agricultural livestock "industry" in Massachusetts.

Conclusion: We acknowledge and thank the Committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture, its chairpeople Senator Amick and Representative Angelo particularly for their help and support.

Dr. William Smith, USDA-APHIS, area Veterinarian in Charge, has given critical aid in many areas, despite heavy funding and personnel cut-backs.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, the Animal Rescue League of Boston and the MSPCA are to be thanked as is the University of Massachusetts, Dr. Donald Black, the Suburban Experiment Station and Dr. George Faddoul.

We are all indebted to the large animal Veterinarians of this and neighboring states, the cattle and swine dealers, the swine barn managers and the entire livestock-owning and breeding community for their help to reach the "Disease-Free" status in so many important areas.

Good domestic animal health is attainable only when it is also the goal of every regulatory agency and every farmer and every consumer.

1989 Appropriation

Subsidiary	01 -	547,185.00
	03 -	48,091.00*
	05 -	650.00
	06 -	630.00
	07 -	5,000.00
	09 -	1,840.00
	10 -	11,000.00
	11 -	7,000.00
	12 -	3,990.00
	13 -	21,800.00
	14 -	23,200.00
	16 -	35,000.00
		<u>\$705,386.00</u>

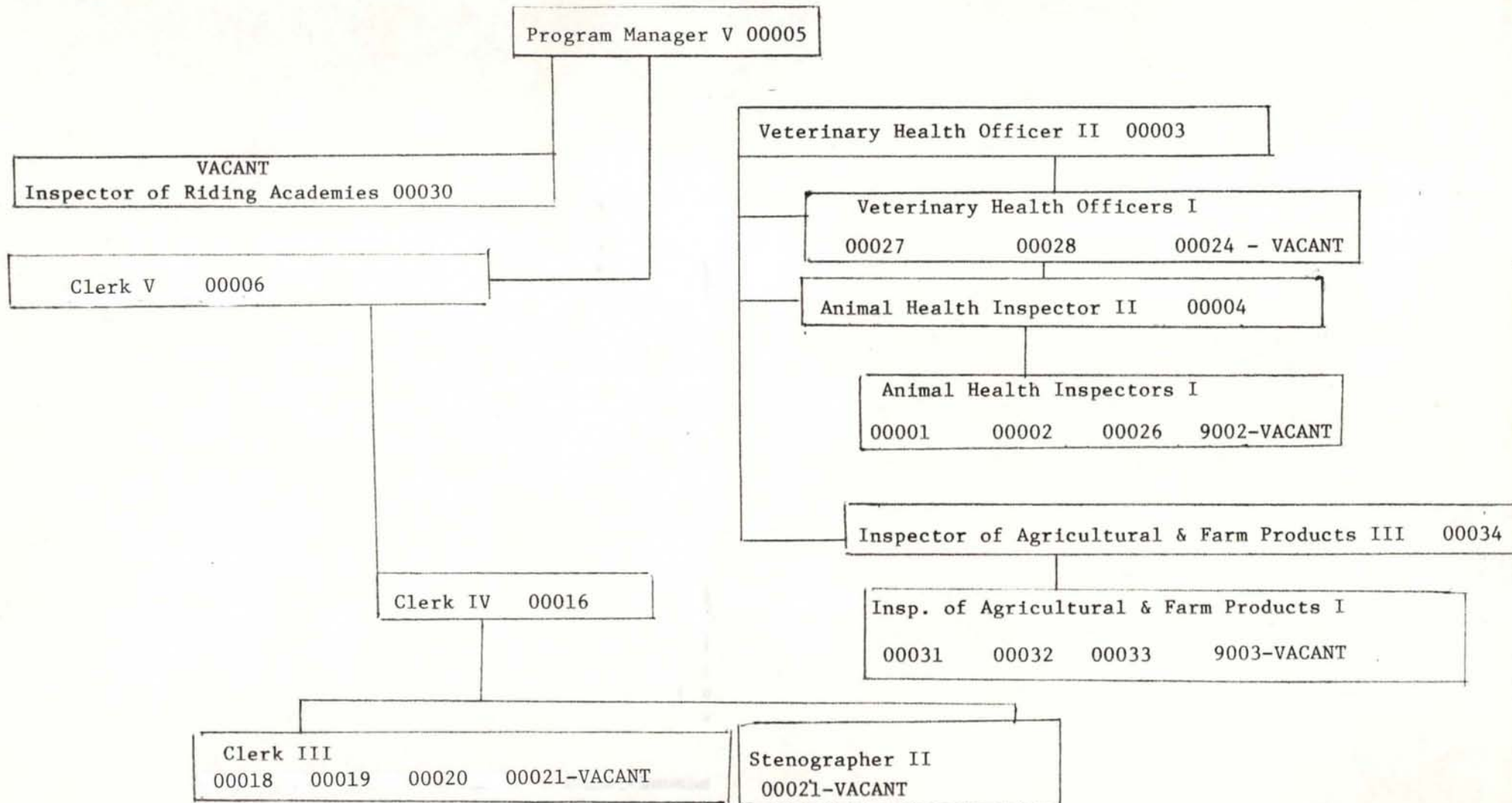
Reversion

63,948.11
0.00
360.70
107.40
1,491.25
1,402.45
8,163.76
2,380.78
974.05
952.95
4,614.81
5,480.97
<u>\$89,766.63</u>

*About \$8,000 deleted from this subsidiary

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Division of Animal Health



REVENUE PRODUCING PROGRAMS

Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine.....	\$ 145.00
Pet Shop.....	15,750.00
Horseback Riding Instructors.....	17,052.00
Stables.....	12,902.00
Guard Dogs.....	500.00
Bovine Dealers.....	190.00
Bovine Dealer Decals.....	28.00
Equine Dealers.....	800.00
Equine Dealer Decals.....	130.00
Porcine Dealers.....	40.00
Porcine Dealer Decals.....	3.50

The above figures are from cash book receipts (moneys actually taken in within fiscal year 1989) and may not correlate directly with licenses issued (see individual program reports) since many licenses require preliminary inspections or requirements.

SALES/OR AUCTION BARNs

Animals	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep & Goats	Horses	Total
Quarantine Station at Littleton	11,462	10,927	5,902	1,814	123	30,228
New England Commission Auction Sales	4,104	2,642	1,898	1,950	-	10,594
Northampton Coöperative Auction	3,696	7,917	8,041	6,924	-	26,578
Crowley's Commission Sales	-	-	-	-	4,039	4,039
Peila Bros.	2,457	-	-	-	-	2,457
Totals	21,719	21,486	15,841	10,688	4,162	74,019

5,090 cattle were reported by Licensed Cattle Dealers as bought and sold.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the general Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from two hundred sixty (260) of the three hundred fifty-one (351) cities and towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts showed that inspection indicated the following information:

COUNTIES	CATTLE HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	HORSES AND PONIES	SWINE HEADS	SWINE HERDS	SHEEPS	GOATS
Barnstable	7	33	570	5	5	35	65
Berkshire	163	6,084	475	102	9	427	38
Bristol	183	5,227	1,200	1,663	27	623	578
Dukes	12	302	180	19	8	190	36
Essex	41	985	2,015	240	9	516	178
Franklin	260	9,067	1,298	285	45	1,183	291
Hampden	122	2,911	1,023	179	19	402	214
Hampshire	134	4,874	954	1,324	14	812	55
Middlesex	97	2,034	2,572	3,220	49	1,288	268
Nantucket	3	4	63	12	3	9	9
Norfolk	52	701	1,648	106	20	475	168
Plymouth	63	1,762	1,481	1,313	21	414	310
Suffolk	1	1	18	3	1	6	8
Worcester	387	13,348	3,023	4,327	194	1,879	705
TOTALS	1,525	47,333	16,520	12,798	424	8,259	2,923

Of the total number of dairy cattle inspected, thirty-six thousand eight hundred sixty-one (36,861) were grade and purebred cows, heifers and calves; nine hundred twenty-six (926) were grade and purebred bulls and steers.

Of the total number of beef cattle inspected, seven thousand nine hundred seventy-four (7,974) were grade and purebred cows, heifers and calves; one thousand six hundred eighty-two (1,682) were grade and purebred bulls and steers.

Of the total number of poultry inspected there were six hundred two (602) flocks with a total of three hundred fifty one thousand five hundred eighty-three (351,583) chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Also, there were many miscellaneous animals such as donkeys, burros, mules, llamas.

G O A T S

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would immediately be disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new TB testing program goats will be tested at owner's request on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/88 - 6/30/89

The Brucellosis Program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year of 1989 no reimbursement was made to owners.

Listed below is a tabulation of results of laboratory examination of blood samples from cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses and llamas.

	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Reactors</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Others*</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Cattle	7,879	1	67	33	7,980
Swine	836	1	1	6	844
Goats	998	-	4	19	1,021
Llamas	18	-	-	-	18
Horses	3	-	-	-	3
Sheep	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	9,735	2	72	58	9,867

*Others: Hemolized, CV's, missing

MILK RING TEST

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
2,282	22	43

CALFHOOD VACCINATION - STATE'S EXPENSE

Herds - 1,150
Head - 7,673

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health Regulations, Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7, "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All Dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten(10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

With wild animal rabies on the increase in the mid-Atlantic states, and with the great increase in foreign travel, interest in rabies is high. The Division strongly recommends the use of rabies clinics and the maintenance of as high as possible percentage of properly vaccinated dogs and cats.

The brains of two hundred fifty six (256) were sent to Wasserman Laboratory for examination.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES
BITE CASES

Animals	Release Quarantined Animals	Number Destroyed Examined	Heads to Laboratory Negative	Heads to Laboratory Positive
DOGS	4192	64	17	
CATS	251	91	68	
BATS	2	1	80	5
RABBITS	7	1		
FERRETT	3			
GERBIL	2			
HAMSTER	5			
SQUIRREL	4	2		
RAT	4			
SKUNK	1		19	
GUINEA PIG	1			
MOUSE	4			
RACCOON	4	1	29	
CATTLE			2	
OTHER DOMESTIC			8	
FOXES			9	
RODENTS			2	
OTHER WILD			5	
TOTALS	4480	160	239	5

7/1/88 to 5/30/89

ANIMALS ENTERING MASSACHUSETTS (other than Cattle)

[illegible]

Fiscal Year 1989
July 1, 1988 to June, 30 1989

ANIMALS ENTERING MASSACHUSETTS (Cont.)

STATE	BIRDS	CATS	DOGS	GOATS	LLAMAS	PRIMATES	RABBITS	RODENTS	SHEEP	SWINE	ZOO ANIMALS	TOTALS
So. Carolina	7	3	21			1						32
So. Dakota	11	3	490							1		505
Tennessee		10	35	6					2			53
Texas	1572			4		1					17	1594
W. Virginia			2									2
Utah		12	35									47
Virginia		8	35							3,479		3522
Vermont	84	1	2	7						33		127
Washington		66	89	1			1		3		8	168
Wisconsin	248	23	66	3	1		1			2	233	577
Wyoming		2	23				27				2	54
TOTALS	5407	988	10234	118	5	16	45	39	1245	6590	389	25,076

COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	BIRDS	CATS	DOGS	GOATS	LLAMAS	PRIMATES	RABBITS	RODENTS	SHEEP	SWINE	ZOO ANIMALS	TOTALS
Dominican Rep.	4											4
Honduras	1											1
Canada	57									18		75
Netherlands	30											30
TOTALS	92									18		110

STATES AND COUNTRIES

	BIRDS	CATS	DOGS	GOATS	LLAMAS	PRIMATES	RABBITS	RODENTS	SHEEP	SWINE	ZOO ANIMALS	TOTALS
STATES	5407	988	10234	118	5	16	45	39	1245	6590	389	25,076
COUNTRIES	92									18		110
TOTALS	5499	988	10234	118	5	16	45	39	1245	6608	389	25,186

PERMITS, LICENSES & VEHICLE DECALS ISSUED

Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine (section 14B of Chapter 129)	29
License to Deal in Porcine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129)	9
License to Deal in Bovine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129)	37
License to Operate a Guard Dog Business (section 39B of Chapter 129)	9
License to Operate a Pet Shop (section 39A of Chapter 129)	293
License to Deal in Equine Animals (section 45 of Chapter 129)	23
Equine Dealer Decals (section 46 of Chapter 129)	29
Bovine & Porcine Decals (section 40 of Chapter 129)	63
Horse Riding Instructor License (section 2A of Chapter 128)	1,026
License to Operate a Riding School/Stable (section 2B of Chapter 128)	248

B O V I N E T U B E R C U L O S I S

There were three hundred ten (310) tuberculin herd tests, to which fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one (15,771) individual animals were tested. There were thirty-nine (39) deviates, out of the thirty-nine (39), thirty-seven (37) were negative to comparative cervical retest, one (1) was a reactor to comparative cervical retest and one (1) was a suspect to comparative cervical retest.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal Accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis free herds and the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

Effective January 10, 1984, Massachusetts has attained Accredited-Free Status for Bovine Tuberculosis.

BOVINE IMPORTS

July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989

Canada	169	New York	1,638
Connecticut	711	No. Carolina	4
Georgia	10	Pennsylvania	24
Kentucky	2	Rhode Island	280
Maine	1,336	Tennessee	1
Maryland	2	Texas	3
Missouri	1	Vermont	481
Nebraska	1	Virginia	46
New Hampshire	710	Wisconsin	2
New Jersey	1	Wyoming	1

Total 5,423

A total of four hundred seventeen (417) permits for bovines entering Massachusetts was issued.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1988 THRU JUNE 30, 1989

Interstate Certificates of Health were issued on Five thousand fifty-four, (5,054) head of Cattle; One hundred sixty-four (164) Swine; One hundred ninety-nine (199) Sheep; Eleven (11) Goats; Seventeen (17) Llamas; Seventy-four (74) Birds.

CATTLE

<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
CALIFORNIA	8	NEW HAMPSHIRE	336
CONNECTICUT	411	NEW JERSEY	137
DELAWARE	4	NEW YORK	576
FLORIDA	196	OHIO	8
GEORGIA	27	PENNSYLVANIA	1239
ILLINOIS	2	RHODE ISLAND	239
IOWA	10	SOUTH CAROLINA	44
KANSAS	56	TENNESSEE	22
KENTUCKY	17	VERMONT	1004
MAINE	87	VIRGINIA	250
MARYLAND	280	WASHINGTON	1
MISSOURI	68	WISCONSIN	3
NEBRASKA	29		

TOTAL 5,054

SWINE

CALIFORNIA	29
COLORADO	1
CONNECTICUT	10
GEORGIA	3
MARYLAND	5
MICHIGAN	4
MISSOURI	9
NEBRASKA	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16
NEW JERSEY	63
NEW MEXICO	1
NEW YORK	4
PENNSYLVANIA	3
RHODE ISLAND	2
TEXAS	4
WASHINGTON	9

TOTAL 164

SHEEP

ILLINOIS	1
KENTUCKY	2
MAINE	21
MARYLAND	18
MISSOURI	36
NEW HAMPSHIRE	33
NEW YORK	53
OHIO	6
PENNSYLVANIA	24
VERMONT	5

TOTAL 199

LLAMAS

MICHIGAN	5
NEBRASKA	8
NEW YORK	2
WISCONSIN	2

TOTAL 17

GOATS

NEW YORK	11
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TOTAL 11

BIRDS

PUERTO RICO	74
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TOTAL 74

CERTIFICATE OF EQUINE EXAMINATION

During the fiscal year 1989, we have issued six hundred forty eight (648) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand seventy seven (1077) horses leaving the State of Massachusetts for shows, fairs, races and sales.

We received seven hundred sixty-four (764) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand five hundred thirty-seven (1,537) horses entering the States of Massachusetts for exhibition, racing, breeding and for purchase by the Massachusetts horsemen. One thousand three hundred fifty four (1,354) horses came from forty-four (44) states on six hundred seventy-two (672) certificates/ and one hundred eighty-three (183) ^{horses} and on ninety-two (92) certificates came from the following seven (7) countries: Argentina Canada, England, Ireland, Netherland Sweden, West Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

Erysipelas	2 Swine
Bluetongue	1 Cow
Sore Mouth	1 Lamb
Laryngotracheitis	2 Poultry

YH
EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

(Report of Coggins Test)

July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NEGATIVE EIA'S WAS 17,313

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIVE EIA'S 7

1989 REPORT OF FAIR ANIMALS

CATTLE

5,699

GOATS

934

PONIES

263

DRAFT HORSES

162

POULTRY

2,048

SWINE

196

SHEEP

6,380

HORSES

398

MISCELLANEOUS

466	Oxen
691	Rabbits
31	Ducks
2	Llamas

LICENSING OF RIDING INSTRUCTORS, RIDING SCHOOLS, AND
EQUINE DEALERS/TRANSPORTERS

Two hundred six requests were made for instructor applications.
One hundred two licenses were actually issued; 101 beginner and
1 intermediate.

<u>FY 89</u>	Riding instructor applications:	148 x \$10.00 =	\$ 1,480.00
	licenses:	1,026 x 15.00 =	15,390.00
	duplicates:	5 x 2.00 =	10.00
			<u>\$16,880.00</u>

<u>FY 89</u>	Stable licenses:	258 x \$50.00 =	\$12,900.00
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<u>FY 89</u>	Equine dealer licenses:	15 x \$50.00 =	750.00
		10 x 5.00 =	50.00
	decals:	29 x 5.00 =	130.00
			<u>\$930.00</u>

FY88 - 03 SUBSIDIARY

1988

September	\$ 588.00
October	2,881.00
November	1,248.00
December	1,712.00

1989

January	2,430.50
February	3,312.00
March	7,541.00
April	5,285.00
May	8,727.50
June	5,183.50

Accounts Payable

July/August	1,803.50
	<hr/>
	\$40,712.00

FY - 89 STATE VEHICLE REPORT

During the fiscal year 1989, the Division of Animal health had the following vehicles assigned to the field staff of three (3) Veterinarians, four (4) Animal Health Inspectors and four (4) Poultry Inspectors.

<u>Reg. #</u>	<u>Name of Driver</u>	<u>Year & Make of Vehicle</u>
S-1264	Henry Midura	'82 Dodge Aries K
S-1262	Megan Megrath	'82 Dodge Aries K
S-1276	Richard LaBranche	'84 Chevy Celebrity
S-5541	Francis DeWitt	'84 Chevy Celebrity
S-5659	Dr. John Sickles	'84 Chevy Celebrity
S-1269	Thomas Falter	'85 Chevy Celebrity
S-6699	Dr. Winthrop Brielman	'85 Chevy Celebrity
S-5852	Michael Bastien	'87 Chevy Celebrity
S-1235	Dr. Victor LaBranche	'87 Chevy Celebrity
S-5681	Edward Hageman	'87 Chevy Celebrity
S-1271	Glenn Harris	'82 Ford Fairmount

S-1271, '82 Ford Fairmount, was taken to Cushing in April 1989.

Total miles driven: 101,230

POULTRY DIVISION REPORT

July 1, 1988 thru June 30, 1989

Massachusetts poultry farms and hen numbers are on par with June of 1988.

Over 75% of the Massachusetts population will consume eggs produced on out-of-state farms. If this trend is to be reversed, consumers must actively seek out the "Massachusetts Produced and Fresher" logo.

Consumer concerns seem to have shifted away from the Cholesterol issue and onto the Salmonella question. In response, the Division of Animal Health has established a voluntary testing program for Salmonella enteriditis. We feel that this will be a very valuable testing program for our Massachusetts poultry producers and our consumers. To date no Salmonella enteriditis has been found on any of the participating farms.

I would like to take this time to commend the staff of poultry inspectors. They face the schedule demands from additional testing, and expanded work areas due to the unfilled Inspector positions; while continuing to perform personably and professionally.

Many thanks to: Henry Midura
Michael Bastien
Megan Megrath

Sincerely,
Edward Hageman

POULTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
RETAIL STORE VISITS	254	113	260	463	435	545	424	355	476	417	474	383	4599
RETAIL VIOLATIONS-FRESH	7	2	5	3	1	7	2	6	6	9	7	3	58
RETAIL VIOLATIONS-SIZE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
RETAIL NON-VIOLATIONS	501	224	431	924	869	1083	846	705	946	807	940	763	9039
INSTITUTIONS INSPECTED	3	3	6	6	4	6	9	6	6	6	6	7	68
INSTITUTIONS CASES INSPECTED	16	18	35	28	24	32	41	31	32	37	31	38	363
INSTITUTIONS CASES REJECTED	-	-	8	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	8	27
POULTRY SHOWS & FAIRS	4	10	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	27
EXPORTED CHICKS - FEMALE	75	4600	25	-	-	150	-	-	51	200	300	5775	11,176
EXPORTED CHICKS - MALE	255	4330	1300	-	150	75	-	-	50	200	350	683	7,393
EXPORTED HATCHING EGGS	5400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	4680	5400	5400	21,000
PULLORUM-TYPHOID SAMPLES	399	2038	3114	5860	1161	-	2128	2236	1758	3067	2734	1900	26,395
M.G. SAMPLES TAKEN	290	840	2217	5860	1791	2155	3456	3349	2349	2784	3102	2069	30,262
M.S. SAMPLES TAKEN	290	447	450	1400	1430	2155	3016	2767	2349	868	1238	1179	17,589
USDA SHELL EGG SURVEILLANCE INSPECT.	8	-	9	8	5	6	8	1	8	7	3	7	70
USDA GRADING PLANT DAYS WORKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDA SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6